

authorized to unlock, open, and examine vehicles and compartments thereof for the purposes of examining baggage under sections 461, 462, 496, 581(a) and 582, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1461, 1462, 1496, 1581(a), and 1582) and 19 U.S.C. 482. However, to the extent practical, the Customs officer should ask the owner or operator to unlock such vehicle or compartment first. Where the owner or operator is unavailable or refuses to unlock the vehicle or compartment or where it is not practical to ask the owner or operator to unlock the same, it shall be opened by the Customs officer. If any article is subject to duty, or any prohibited article is found upon opening by the Customs officer, the whole contents and the vehicle shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1462.

(b) *Inspection of baggage.* A Customs officer has the right to inspect all merchandise and baggage brought into the United States from contiguous countries under 19 U.S.C. 1461. He also has the right, under the same statute, to require that owners of such baggage open it or furnish keys for doing so. Where the owner or agent is unavailable or refuses to open the baggage or furnish keys or where it is not practical to ask the owner or agent to open or furnish keys to the same, it shall be opened by the Customs officer. If any article is subject to duty, or any prohibited article is found upon opening by the Customs officer, the baggage shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1462.

[T.D. 95-86, 60 FR 54188, Oct. 20, 1995]

§ 123.64 Baggage in transit through the United States between ports in Canada or in Mexico.

(a) *Procedure.* Baggage in transit from point to point in Canada or Mexico through the United States may be transported in bond through the United States in accordance with the procedures set forth in §§ 18.13, 18.14, and 18.20 through 18.24 of this chapter except where those procedures are modified by this section.

(b) *In-transit manifest.* Three copies of the manifest on Customs Form 7512 shall be required. One copy of the Form 7512 shall be delivered to the person in charge of the carrier to accompany the

baggage and shall be delivered by the carrier to the Customs officer at the port of departure from the United States.

(c) *Consolidated train manifest.* When the route is such that a train carrying baggage in bond will remain intact while proceeding through the United States, a consolidated train manifest containing the same information as is required on individual manifests may be used in lieu of individual manifest on Customs Form 7512.

(d) *Baggage cards*—(1) *Baggage arriving from Mexico.* For baggage arriving at a port on the Mexican border for in-transit movement through the United States in bond and return to Mexico, the in-transit baggage card described in § 18.14 of this chapter shall be used.

(2) *Baggage arriving from Canada.* For baggage arriving at a port on the Canadian border for in-transit movement through the United States in bond and return to Canada, the joint United States-Canada in-transit baggage card, Customs Form 7512-B (Canada 8½) or Customs Form 7533-C (Canada A4-½), shall be used. The baggage card will be filled out and securely attached to the baggage and the attachment verified by a Canadian Customs officer before the baggage leaves Canada. If the joint in-transit baggage card is found to be improperly prepared or attached upon arrival of the baggage in the United States for movement in bond, the carrier may be required to furnish the baggage card described in § 18.14 of this chapter for attachment to the baggage before being allowed to proceed. At the port of exit from the United States the joint in-transit baggage card shall be allowed to remain on the baggage.

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4491, Mar. 6, 1971; T.D. 84-212, 49 FR 39047, Oct. 3, 1984; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20068, May 29, 1987; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16518, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 123.65 Domestic baggage transiting Canada or Mexico between ports in the United States.

(a) *General provision.* Upon request of the carrier, checked baggage of domestic origin may be transported from one port in the United States to another through Canada or through Mexico in accord with the procedure set forth in

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this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to domestic hand baggage crossing Canada or Mexico which, upon reentry into the United States, shall be examined in the same manner as baggage of foreign origin.

(b) *Special in-transit tag manifest.* The carrier shall complete and attach to each piece of baggage by wire or cord under Customs supervision a special in-transit tag manifest furnished by the carrier as follows:

(1) *Baggage transiting Mexico.* For baggage of domestic origin to be transported through Mexico between ports of the United States, the special in-transit tag manifest attached to each piece of baggage shall be on white cardboard not less than $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size printed in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS

IN-TRANSIT BAGGAGE MANIFEST

Carrier's Baggage-man: Destroy this tag if owner has access to baggage before its return to United States.

Check No. _____

This baggage is in transit from _____ (Port of exit) through foreign territory to _____ (Port of reentry) in the United States.

This baggage was laden for transportation as above stated.

Date _____

(U.S. Customs Officer)

(2) *Baggage transiting Canada.* For baggage of domestic origin to be transported through Canada between ports in the United States, the joint United States-Canada in-transit baggage card, Customs Form 7512-B (Canada 8½) or Customs Form 7533-C (Canada A4-½), shall be used as the special in-transit tag manifest attached to each piece of baggage.

(c) *Removal of special in-transit tag manifest.* The special in-transit tag manifest shall be removed only by the Customs officers at the final port of reentry into the United States. If the officer finds the special in-transit tag manifest missing or not intact, or for any other reason believes that the baggage has been tampered with while outside the United States, he shall detain it for examination. Otherwise, baggage transported under the procedure in this

section may be passed without examination.

(d) *Procedure in lieu of special in-transit tag manifest.* In lieu of attaching the special in-transit tag manifest to each piece of baggage as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, baggage of domestic origin may be forwarded in a car or compartment sealed with in-transit seals and manifested as in the case of other merchandise in transit through Canada or Mexico, as provided in subpart C of this part.

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20068, May 29, 1987]

Subpart H—Land Border Carrier Initiative Program

SOURCE: T.D. 99-2, 64 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 123.71 Description of program.

The Land Border Carrier Initiative Program (LBCIP) is a program designed to enlist the voluntary cooperation of commercial conveyance entities in Customs effort to prevent the smuggling of controlled substances into the United States. Participation in the LBCIP requires the land or rail commercial carrier to enter into a written agreement with Customs that describes the responsibilities of participants in the LBCIP. The agreement generally provides that the carrier agrees to enhance the security of its facilities and the conveyances employed to transport merchandise. The carrier also agrees to cooperate closely with Customs in identifying and reporting suspected smuggling attempts. In exchange for this cooperation, Customs agrees to provide training to carrier personnel in the areas of cargo and personnel security, document review techniques, drug awareness, and conveyance searches. Customs also agrees that should a controlled substance be found aboard a conveyance owned or operated by a participating carrier, special administrative procedures relating to the assessment and mitigation of drug-related penalties will be followed; the degree of compliance with the terms of the agreement will be considered as an additional positive mitigating factor in